

CHAPTER 16  
PRESCRIBING, ADMINISTERING, AND DISPENSING DRUGS

[Prior to 5/18/88, Dental Examiners, Board of[320]]

**650—16.1(153) Definitions.**

“*Controlled substance*” means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in Schedules I through V of division II, of Iowa Code chapter 124.

“*Prescription drug*” means (a) any drug or medicine the label of which is required by federal law to bear the statement: “Caution: federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription,” (b) any drug or medicine which, because of its toxicity or other potentiality for harmful effect, or the method of its use, or the collateral measures necessary to its use, is not safe for use except under the supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to prescribe, administer, or dispense such drug or medicine, or (c) a new drug or medicine which is limited under state law to use under the professional supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to prescribe, administer, or dispense such drug or medicine as defined in Iowa Code section 155.3(10).

**650—16.2(153) Scope of authority.**

**16.2(1)** A license issued by this board permits the licensee to prescribe, administer, or dispense prescription drugs if the use is directly related to the practice of dentistry within the scope of the dentist-patient relationship. Registration with the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration and the Iowa board of pharmacy examiners further extends this privilege to controlled substances.

**16.2(2)** A dental examination must be conducted and a medical history taken before a dentist initially prescribes, administers, or dispenses medication to a patient. The examination must focus on the patient’s dental problems, and the resulting diagnosis must relate to the patient’s specific complaint. The patient’s dental record must contain written evidence of the examination and medical history.

**16.2(3)** On each occasion when a medication is prescribed, administered, or dispensed to a patient an entry must be made in the patient’s dental record containing the following information: the name, quantity, and strength of the medication; the directions for its use; the date of issuance; and the condition for which the medication was used.

**16.2(4)** A patient’s dental record that contains an entry pertaining to the issuance of medications must be retained by the dentist for a minimum of five years following the date of the last entry.

**650—16.3(153) Purchasing, administering, and dispensing of controlled substances.**

**16.3(1)** When controlled substances are purchased, records must be maintained showing the date of receipt, the name and address of the supplier, the name and quantity of drugs received.

**16.3(2)** When controlled substances are administered or dispensed, records separate and apart from the patient records must be maintained showing date of dispensing, name and address of person to whom the drugs were administered or dispensed, and the name and quantity of drugs administered or dispensed.

**16.3(3)** All records must be retained for a period of two years from the date of the last entry. All records must be readily available for inspection by state or federal agents.

**16.3(4)** Every two years the dentist is required to perform a complete inventory of all controlled substances in stock.

**16.3(5)** Security of controlled substances must be maintained by storage in a securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet.

**16.3(6)** The dentist shall notify state controlled substance authorities of the loss or theft of controlled substances upon the discovery of the loss or theft.

**650—16.4(153) Dispensing—requirements for containers and labeling.**

**16.4(1)** Containers. A prescription drug shall be dispensed in a container which meets the requirements of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1471-1476 (1976) which relates

to childproof closure, unless otherwise required by the patient. Containers must also meet the requirements of Section 502G of the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §301 et seq. (1976) which pertains to light resistance and moisture-resistance needs of the drug being dispensed.

**16.4(2)** Labeling. A label shall be affixed to the container in which a prescription drug is dispensed bearing the following information:

1. Name and address of the dentist.
2. Name of the patient.
3. Date dispensed.
4. Directions for use.
5. Name and strength of medication.
6. If it is Schedule II, III, or IV controlled substance, the federal transfer warning statement must appear on the label as follows: "Caution: Federal law prohibits the transfer of this drug to any person other than the patient for whom it was prescribed."
7. Cautionary statements, if any.

**16.4(3)** Prescription sample drugs dispensed in the original container or package and provided without charge shall be deemed to conform to labeling and packaging requirements.

### **650—16.5(153) Identifying information on prescriptions.**

**16.5(1)** Prescriptions for Schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances must include the name and address of the prescribing dentist and the dentist's federal DEA number. The name and address of the prescribing dentist may be preprinted. Proper security shall be maintained if prescription forms are preprinted.

**16.5(2)** The dentist's signature on a prescription must be original, not a copy or facsimile.

**16.5(3)** Emergency prescriptions. If an emergency requires the issuance of a prescription, an appropriate prescription may be telephoned to a pharmacist. An emergency prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance must be covered by a written prescription within 72 hours. A dentist may not order a renewal or a refill of an emergency prescription unless the order is in writing and the dentist has given the patient a dental examination and has taken a medical history.

**16.5(4)** For the purpose of authorizing an oral prescription of a controlled substance listed in Schedule II of the uniform controlled substances Act, Iowa Code chapter 124, the term "emergency situation" means those situations in which the prescribing dentist determines:

- a. That immediate administration of the controlled substance is necessary for proper treatment of the intended ultimate user;
- b. That no appropriate alternative treatment is available, including administration of a drug which is not a controlled substance under Schedule II of Iowa Code chapter 124;
- c. That it is not reasonably possible for the prescribing dentist to provide a written prescription to be presented to the person dispensing the substance prior to dispensing.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 153.20.

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